gious Miscellany.

AL OF ABDOOL MESSEE.

Dec. 12 .- Nothing remarka-

red to day. Several of Euro-

cent, who reside in the city,

but only two or three stran-

of whom went away before the

nded. Two, who have atten-

hip occasionally for some time, join themselves to us. One ho has been with us since Au-

cavery consistent and scriptu-

nt of what he has heard from

4-To-day Abdool Messee re-

safety from Meerat. The joy

by the Converts and Children

ates, that on the way to Meerat

any opportunities of conversa-

religion, especially at Coel,

hb Messee's father and friends

Twelve copies of the Transla-

egiven away. Talib's friends

first, very much offended; but

o reconciled at last, as to beg a

St. Matthew, that they might re of Christianity.

erat much attention was excited

e Mahometans; and long con-

were held daily in large as-

These are described at length,

lowicy's Journal. The result

five appear truly convinced of

lency of the Gospel, and profess

es Christians. Of these one is

erdhuna the Bogum received

ith much civility. As the cus-

carry a present on being intro-

a superior, Abdool presented a

St. Mark's Gospel, which her

received with great devotion.

and carried it to her head. She

dently afraid of hearing some-

Abdool confined himself to re-

lations of the Scriptures, she

me unembarrassed, and enter-

with him into conversation

e Translations and progress of d; and gave a kind of promise

ould cause a portion of Scrip-

Dec. 19, 1813 .- This fore-

our house and in the city, Ab.

Divine Service. In the city

e upwards of sixty adults, be-

dren, listening with seriousness

-This afternoon, a person

en regularly of late to hear

tres read, came from the city

ded Abdoot's preaching fre-

e conversation in private.

ng the rains; but, from the

me time. Reflecting, how-

shormess and uncertainty of

the manifold sins which he is of having committed, he began

gain; and, from what he

day from the xxviiith

to-day respecting Moses es-

oach for Christ greater

in the riches of Egypt, he

ger restrain himself, but

be admitted into the faith of

to be his sins might be for-

d Lake during the late Mah-

and discovers more than or-

Day To-day twenty adults,

children belonging to them,

ative children, were baptized.

all been on probation since

some of them longer. They

ely examined and addressed

respecting baptism, and dis-

ce with the subject, and of

ost remarkable was Jewan

um of August 29th, and

consisting of eight persons.

ever since he began to hear

e has had a persuasion that

only way of salvation—that, bod has brought all his family

same mind; " and this,"

an unspeakable mercy con-

who am nothing. His is

-His wife declared that

the Gospel in order to ob-

of her sins. The eldest

suffered a good deal of ill

m her husband; and has

abandoned by him, on ac-

attachment to the Gospel.

also discovers decided

Pagee Fakeer, referred to in

was thought sufficient marks

God being with them.

sense and intelligence.

man was a personal ser-

tebukes of his neighbors, de-

read to her every day.

great learning.

um was very gratifying.

me, before the Congregation.

Continued from page 77.)

the Duke,

000 franks w

t on the cel

she said that she had often wished for I temptation which a neighboring orchard death, whilst going on ignorantly in error: but God had, in mercy, preserved

her; and now she should die in peace. The Hindoostance Doctor's Servant, been Public Worship, both in best and in the city, for the Nations: the number at both plamentioned July 27, delivered a very decided testimony. After stating the mi-ractes, death, and resorrection of our Lord as grounds of faith, he was asked, de the usual attendants who if he believed that Christ would save him also. He answered, " He has given me the assurance of it in my own mind: reverence the word of God, reseveral strangers who came how can I doubt but he will save me?" or, and stood during the read-apounding of John viith, and houch attention.

It would occupy too much time to detail the history of every individual.

Sunday, Dec. 26 - To-day after Di-vine Service in the Fort, the Lord's Supper was administered in the city. to the Native Congregation. The number of communicants amounted to 45, of whom 11 were converts from the Romish Church. A report having gone abroad, that, on the former occasion of administering the Lord's Supper, a piece of beef had been given to the Hindoo Converts, and a piece of pork to the Mahometan Converts, it was judged expedient to allow all who chose to remain during the celebration. A great number, both of Mahometans and Hindoos, were spectators, and behaved very orderly. The new Place of Worship was nearly filled. After the congregation was dismissed, Ulkha and his wife, both of whom were baptised yesterday, were observed weeping. On being asked why they were he answered, " Hitherto I have known nothing aright; and now I perceive indeed, that Jesus gave his Body and Blood for the pardon of my sins." Several other converts appeared equally affected; and their conversation afterward was very satisfactory and encouraging.

Dec. 29, 1813.-To day a learned man visited us. He says that he comes from Cabul, but we suspect that he is an Arabian Jew. He has read the Old and New Testaments in Arabic, and is well acquainted with the names of the different books. He asked, 1st, What was the religion of Abraham? 2d, Who the twenty-four Elders in Revelation are? 3d, Who is the Lamb, that is in the midst of the throne of God? 4th, Who is the Man of Sin? (2. Thess. li.) 5th, What peried of the Revelations is now fulfilling? 6th, What the time of temptation is, which is to try the inhabitants of the earth? On hearing the answers, he said with warmth, " Why does not mankind understand these things? I have read the Scriptures often, and they have always been in the world, but no one understands them." He was told that the teaching of the Holy Spirit is necessary to a proper understanding of Scripture. On going away he said he thought he now began to understand.

Dec. 31.-The number of scholars sing their wish for baptism. The nuraber of converted adults is 41; and, of their children, 14 have been baptised. All who have embraced the Gospel have hitherto walked orderly, and give no cause to doubt of their sincerity. It will be observed, that 11 persons, formerly of the Roman Catholic persuasion, have renounced the errors of Popery and joined themselves to us.

(To be Continued )

FOR THE RECORDER.

Observations on the means of improving the character and condition of the Poor. No. IV.

But there is one point of view in which such public establishments are immensely important. That the children of the poor are miserably neglected in their education—that they are usually ignorant of the principles of religion, as well as of the arts of accurate reading, writing, and calculation; -and, either from parental example, or the force of innate depravity, often prone to such habits as are inconsistent with the peace, and order, and general welfare of society, is a subject of universal lamentation among benevolent and observing men. I know of no method so well calculated to correct these evils, and to make up in some measure the deficiences of parental example and parchtal restraint, as for the public to take under their special cars both parents and children; causing the benefit of religious and literary instruction to be secured to the latter, and inuring them at the same time to industrious habits and wholesome restraints. Does any one doubt the superior advantages of those children who are thus brought up? Let him make the comparison for himself. Let him go into. the town of \_\_\_\_\_ and see the condition of the town poor-themselves depending on the precarious supplies of individual charity, with an occasional pittance from the public treasury !their children ignorant, because they have not clothes or shoes to wear to school;-idle, because they have no work to do :- profane and vulgar because their parents are not sensible of the importance of teaching them good habits of speech ;-thicvish; because they are in want, and do not know how to resist the or corn field offers 'to their hunger, or which a decaying fence about a neighboring inclosure, offers to their sense of cold. These children, when arrived at the age of twelve or fourteen, with all the bad propensities of earlier years formed into habits and rivetted upon them, are with the greatest difficulty provided with places in which to be brought up. Sober and virtuous families dislike to receive them; because other youths can be obtained, whose previous discipline has been more congenial with correct views and feelings. Hence if put ow at all, they are of necessity put into families, where their morals are still as much neglected as before, and where their abandonment of principle, and their impiety of practice is consummated. Or if ever one of these . jects be so fortunate as to find a place in a strictly virtuous family, the rigid discipline indispensibly necessary for reclaiming him gives offence to the parents, who are ever ready to complain of oppression, and to attempt an interference altogether discouraging to those, who are studiously intent upon the pro-

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22, 1816.

motion of the best good of their children. On the other hand, let him view the orderly deportment, the neat attire and the cheerful looks of a group of children collected in the school room of a poor establishment, where they are learning to read their Bibles, and imbibing those sentiments of wisdom and picty, the tendency of which is to render them useful, respectable and happy. Let him view them at other times diligently employed in their labors, contributing in that way something for their support and forming such useful habits of industry, as cannot fail to ensure them success in the business of life. At the proper age for commencing apprenticeships, instead of going out to beg employment, they are eagerly sought for, and readily admitted into good families ;-And when at length they become their own masters and mistresses, they not unfrequently rise far above the condition of their parents, and stand as monuments of the wisdom of public establishments for the poor.

Such are the advantages promised by reformation in the old system of managing the public poor. Why then should not those who wish well to their country be urged to the serious consideration of a subject so closely connected with its vital interests? The number of the poor in many of the old towns is supposed to have more than doubled, without any important increase in the population of those towns: and the annual expence of supporting them, has increased in a still greates ratio, and this, exclusive of the large drains and exactions that are made by the never-ceasing calls of these peopersons are lately come forward, profeseven more rapidly than their numbers are increasing: the evil is spreading wide, and fast assuming a most threatening aspect. As the country grows older, the inequalities of property increase; and will inevitably continue to increase. The poor, of course, will be proportionably multiplied; and without some improvement in the system, their moral and physical condition will be rendered increasingly distressing. Surely then it is time that men who know what is right and have the will to practice what they know, should awake and devise means for the remedy of existing evils. Let not the expence of its outfit be a bar to prevent the establishment of a good institution, provided its policy on the whole, be clearly apparent. Weak minds, I am sensible, and limited observers will start at such amobjection: but to men of sense, and virtue, and zeal, such as I am now addressing, it belongs, by gradual advances and silent influence, to remove the difficulties at which others stumble, and pave the way for liberal and magnanimous operations. Will any such be swayed by the unreasonable prejudices of the poor themselves, and the clamorous opposition of those who join with them on the ground of their rights being invaded, and their liberty unjustifiably di-minished? Do you really believe the poor may come upon the community and lay in their claim for relief, and yet the same community have no right to choose the modes and forms in which this relief shall be dispensed? Do you really believe the persons who clamor so loudly against the restrictions of an Almshouse are concerned for a liberty that is rational and consistent? or rather the liberty of roaming about the country a liberty of squandering for strong drink, every little sum they may earn or beg-a liberty of living at others' expence without any efforts of their own? -And is this a liberty that is held ton lear to be encroached upon without injustice? Then every restraint in society is an infringement of liberty—a violation of the sacred rights of man. No; this is no infringement of liberty: it is only a saintary presentative of that which is injurious to the welfare of society. Like all other salutary restraints, it may, to be sure, be a fittle painful at first to the individual, but it is richly compensated

by that calm and undisturbed repose

which indigence may enjoy within the walls of such an asylum. Away then with these flimsy objections-the result of partial attention to the subject, or of. self-interested feelings. Let men of principle be urged to consider this subject, among the various other modes, which are proposed of advancing the happiness of mankind: and if persuaded of the importance of the object, let them co-operate harmoniously for its accomplishment; and not a doubt remains but that something good would be done.

ADDRESS TO MOTHERS.

Which preceded the Constitution and Rules of the " MATERNAL ASSOCIA-TION" of Portland.]

Will you permit a stranger who is

herself a mother, and who, therefore

knows from experience a mother's af-

fection and solicitude for her offspring, to

lead your attention for a few montents to

the all important and interesting duties

which God has connected with this en-

dearing relation? He is styled the Father

of spirits. He is therefore in a most imdren, and He considers them as His property. He creates them for his own glory; He gives them an existence which will be lasting as His own; He considers them as more valuable than the world which they inhabit, and to your forming hands He first commits the precious deposit, saying in effect to every mother, " take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." To your care and guidance, He gives the earliest, and in some respects the most important years of their existence. To you He has entrusted almost exclusively the highly responsible office of instamping on the minds of these immortal beings the earliest, and consequently the most lasting impressions which they will ever receive; the characters traced on them by your fingers will most probably remain to be read hereafter in the light of eternity; and the perusal will fill you with joy and thankfulness, or overwhelm you with anguish and despair. During that period of their existence which God has committed to your care, the mind is most ductile, the heart most susceptible and the receivery beost tenacious. Hence the impressions then made are rarely if ever effaced. The habits are then unformed, the affections unengaged, and the memory unoccupied; the soul presents itself to your hand like wax to the seal; and the judicious, heaven-taught mother may trace upon it almost whatever she pleases. I'rue, you cannot renovate the heart, or make your children heirs of salvation, but you may use means which have a tendency to produce this most desirable effect, and which will almost infallibly secure the blessing of heaven. You may avoid that false tenderness and those ruinous indulgences, which, by fostering the appetites and passions of your children prepare them for a useless, wretched life, a still more miserable death, and a despairing eternity. You may store the retentive memory with religious truths; you may restrain and correct their vicious propensities; you may place religion before them in its most winning and attractive form, by causing it to live and breathe in your example. Above all you can consecrate them to the service of God, and pray fervently and perseveringly for those divine influences which are necessary to crown your endeavors with success. Such are the duties which God requires of every mo-ther; and it was doubtless with a view to animate and assist you in the performance of these duties that He implanted in the maternal breast that tender and inextinguishable affection which you feel for your offspring. Let not this affection then, be pleaded as it too often is, as an excuse for neglecting those duties which it was designed to aid you in performing, and which you cannot but allow to be infinitely important. Let us not thus ungratefully pervert the gift of a wise and benevolent God. Let us not blindly prefer the present gratification to the future and eternal happiness of our children; nor dread the infliction of momentary pain, more than their everlasting ruin It is not love which prompts parents to conduct like this, or if it be love it has all the effects of hatred. It directly tends to destroy the happiness of our children in the present as well as in the future world; for no one who is acquainted with human nature can doubt, that unrestrained passions are sources of wretchedness, or that children whose inclinations are restrained with a mild but steady hand, are far happier even in the present life, than those whose vicious propensities are cherished and inflamed by parental indulgence. With truth therefore might the royal preacher assert that " he who spareth the rod, bateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." Shall we then be induced by false tenderness or any other mo-tive to withhold this proof of affection when the present and future happiness of our children require it, or to neglect those important duties which the God of nature both requires and prompts as to

perform? Shall we give Him cause to accuse us as he did the heathen; of being without natural affection. Since he has been pleased to honor us by committing immortal souls to our care, shall we dare to abuse His confidence and violate the sacred trust? Surely those who do this, will incur no common degree of guilt. If the condemnation of unfaithful ministers, who have to answer for the blood of souls, will be great, that of unfaithful mothers who ruin their children by indulgence or neglect, will be little less so. Look forward to that awful day when you must appear with your children before His tribunal wno committed them to your care, and who will then demand an account of the manner in which you have discharged the sacred duties of a parent. Imagine, if you can, what will be your feelings, should you see them perish in consequence of your unfaithfulness. Think of the unutterable anguish, which will then overwhelm you, should you see them with a last look of anguish and reproach accuse you as the author of their eternal ruin.

portant sense the Father of your chil- , If you would escape these agonies and secure the reward of a faithful parent, in witnessing the eternal felicity of your offspring, sedulously improve the precious opportunity which infancy and childhood afford for training the pliant mind to habits of virtue and piety.

Frequently ask yourselves questions like these; Do I habitually feel and display as much concern for the spiritual as for the temporal welfare of my children? Have they reason to infer from my conduct that I consider their souls as more precious than their bodies; that I value religion more than learning or reputation or riches or health; and that I should much rather see them poor, despised and wretched with an interest in the Redeemer, than possessors of the world without it. Do they see in me a living example of pure undefiled Christianity? Is my daily conduct calculated to give them a favorable opinion of religion, to place it before them in a lovely attractive form? In a word, while I inculcate upon them the precepts of the Bible, does my example tend to counteract or to increase the effect of my instructions? Hapiny mothers, if you can answer these questions in a satisfactory manner. I congratulate you on the hope which you may justly entertain that your children will be your " crown of rejoicing" in the day of Christ's appearing, when you will be able to present them to Him and say, behold thine handmaid and the children which Thou hast given me. May you also be able to say, " Of those whom thou hast given me I have lost none." But should any who read this address, feel convinced that they have failed in discharging the duties of a mother, let them endeavor immediately to correct their dehelencies; and to redeem lost opportunities by sedulously improving those which remain.

Let those, who perceive the importance of these duties but feel incompetent to perform them, remember Him who has said, If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, and it shall be given him. Ask then, of Him and you will infallibly obtain all the wisdom and grace which are requisite to qualify you for discharging with fidelity and success the arduous duties of a Christian Mother.

A MOTHER. Portland, April 10, 1816.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE.

Dr. Porteus, the late Bishop of Lonlon, employed his unwearied exertions. for the suppression of vice in that city, and particularly for the purpose of procuring a more reverential observance of the Sabbath. Among his measures for that end, he wrote several letters, with good effect, to ladies of high rank, who had been in the practice of making the Sabbath a day of amusement. "The last public act of his life was directed toward the same object." The account is given in the Bishop's own words, by the Rev. Robert Hodgson, who was in the possession of his manuscripts, and wrote

" I had for some time past observed in several of the papers, an account of a meeting, chiefly of military gentlemen, nt an hotel at the west end of the town, which was regularly announced as held every other Sunday during the winter season. This appeared to me, and to every friend of religion, a needless at 1 wanton profanation of the Christian Sabbath, which by the laws both of God and man was set apart for very different purposes; and the hishops and clergy were severely censured for permitting such a glaring abuse of that sacred day to pass without notice or reproof. I determined that it should not, and therefore thought it hest to go at once to the fountain head, to the person of the high-est and principal influence in the meeting, the Prince of Wales. I accordingly requested the honor of an audience, and a personal conference with him on the subject. He very graciously granted it; and I had a conversation with him of more than half an hour. He entered

immediately into my views, and confesged that he saw no reasons for holding the meeting on Sundays more than on other days of the week; and he voluntarity promised, that the day should be changed from Sunday to Saturday, for which he said he would give immediate

# American Bible Society. OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, Hon. ELIAS BOUDINGT, of New Jersey

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SECRETARY for Foreign Correspondence, Rev. Dr. J. M. Mason. SECRETARY for Domestic Correspondence, Rev. Dr. J. B. Romeyn. TREASURER,

#### Richard Variek, Esq. CONSTITUTION.

I. This Society shall be known by the name of The AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, of which the sole object shall be, to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. The only copies in the English language to be circulated by the Society, shall be of the version now in common use.

II. This Society shall add its endeavors to those employed by other Societies, for circulating the Scriptures throughout the United States and their territories; and shall furnish them with stereotype plates, or such other assistance as vircumstances may require. This Society shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan.

III. All Bible Societies shall be allowed to purchase at cost from this Society, Bibles for distribution within their own districts. The members of all such Bible Societies as shall agree to place their surplus revenue, after supplying their own districts with Bibles, at the disposal of this Society, shall be entitled to vote in all meetings of the Society; and the officers of such Societies shall be, ex officio, directors of this.

IV. Each subscriber of three dollars annually shall be a member.

V. Each subscriber of thirty dollars at one time shall be a member for life. VI. Each subscriber of fifteen dollars annually shall be a Director.

VII. Each subscriber of one hundred and fifty dollars at one time, or who shall, by one additional payment, increase his original subscription to one hundred and fifty dollars, shall be a Director for life.

VIII. Directors shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Board of Managers.

IX A Board of Managers shall be appointed to conduct the business of the Society, consisting of thirty-six Laymen, of whom twenty-four shall reside in the city of New York or its vicinity. One fourth part of the whole number shall go out of office at the expiration of each year, but shall be re-eligible.

Every Minister of the Gospel, who is a member of the Society, shall be entitled to meet and vote with the Board of Managers, and be possessed of the same powers as a Manager himself.

The Managers shall appoint all officers and cull sprcial general meetings, And fill such vacancies as may occur, by death or otherwise, in their own Board.

X. Each member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Board of Managers, to purchase Bibles and Testaments, at the Society's prices, which shall be as low 25 possible

XI. The annual meetings of the Society, shall be beid at New York or Philadelphia, at the option of the Society, on the second Thursday of May, in each year; when the Managers shall be chosen, the accounts presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year re-

XII. The President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, for the time being, shall be considered, ex-officio, members of the Board of Managers.

XIII. At the general meetings of the Society, and the meetings of the Managers, the President, or in his absence the Vice President first on the list then present; and in the absence of all the Vice Presidents, such member as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall preside at the first Wednesday in each month, or oftener, if necessary, at such place in the city of New York, as they shall from time to time adjourn to.

XV. The Managers shall have the power of appointing such persons as have rendered essential services to the Sociery, either Members for life, or Directors

. XVI. The whole minutes of every meeting shall be signed by the Chair-

XVII. No alteration shall be made to this Constitution, except by the Society at an annual meeting, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers.

# ADDRESS OF THE SOCIETY

To the People of the United States.

EVERY person of observation has remarked that the times are pregnant with great events. The political world has undergone changes stupendous, unexpected, and calculated to inspire thoughtful men with the most boding anticipations.

That there are in reserve, occurrences of deep, of lasting, and of general interest, appears to be the common sentiment. Such a sentiment has not been excited without a cause, and does not exist without an object. The cause is to be sought in that Providence which adapts, with wonderful exactitude, means to ends; and the object is too plain to be mistaken by those who carry a sense of religion into their speculations upon the present and the future condition of our afflicted race.

An excitement, as extraordinary as it is powerful, has roused the nations to the importance of spreading the knowledge of the one living and true God, as revealed in his Son, the Mediator between God and men, Christ Jesus. This excitement is the more worthy of notice, as it has followed a period of philosophy, falsely so falled, and has gone in the track of those very schemes which, under the imposing names of reason and liberality, were attempting to seduce mankind from all which can bless the life that is, or shed a cheering radiance on the life that is to come.

We hail the re-action, as auspicious to whatever is exquisite in human enjoyment, or precious to human hope. We would fly to the aid of all that is holy, against all that is profane; of the purest interest of the community, the family, and the individual, against the conspiracy of darkness, disaster, and death-to help on the mighty work of Christian charity-to claim our place in the age of Bibles.

We have, indeed, the secondary praise, but still the praise, of treading in the footsteps of those who have set an example without a parallel-an example of the most unbounded benevolence and beneficence: and it cannot be to us a source of any pain, that it has been set by those who are of one blood with the most of ourselves; and has been embodied in a form so noble and so Catholic, as " The British and Foreign Bible Seciety."

The impulse which that institution, ten thousand times more glorious than all the exploits of the sword, has given to the conscience of Europe, and to the slumbering hope of millions in the region and shadow of death, demonstrates to Christians of every country what they cannot do by insulated zeal; and what they can do by co-operation.

In the United States ".e want nothing but concert to perform achievements astonishing to ourselves, dismaying to the adversaries of truth and picty; and most encouraging to every evangelical effort, on the surface of the globe.

No spectacle can be so illustrious in itself, so touching to man, or so grateful to God, as a natian pouring forth its devotion, its talent, and its treasures, for that kingdom of the Saviour which is righteousness and peace.

If there be a single measure which can overrule objection, subdue opposition, and command exertion, this is the measure. That all our voices, all our affections, all our hands, should be joined in the grand design of promoting " peace on earth and good will toward man"-that they should resist the advance of misery-should carry the light of instruction into the dominions of ignorance; and the balm of joy to the soul of anguish; and all this by diffusing the oracles of God-addresses to the understanding an argument which cannot be encountered; and to the heart an appeal which its holiest emotions rise up to se-

Under such impressions, and with such views, fathers, brethren, fellow-citizens, the American Bible Society has been formed. Local feelings, party prejudices, sectarian jealousies, are excluded by its very nature. Its members are leagued in that, and in that alone, which calls up every hallowed, and puts down every unhallowed, principle—the dissemination of the Scriptures in the received versions where they exist, and in the most faithful where they may be required. In such a work, whatever is dignified, kind, venerable, true, has ample scope : while sectarian littleness and rivalries can find no avenue of admis-

. S.V. The Managers shall meet on the best attained by a Mational Society, j or by independent associations in triendly understanding and correspondence.

this inquiry, we may be permitted to state, in a few words, our reasons of preference to a National Society supported by local Societies and by individuals throughout our country.

Concentrated action is powerful action. The same powers, when applied by a common direction, will produce results impossible to their divided and partial exercise. A national object unites national feeling and concurrence. Unity of a great system combines energy of effect with economy of means Accumulated intelligence interests and animates the public mind. And the Catholic efforts of a country, thus harmonized, give her a place in the moral convention of the world; and enable her to act directly upon the universal plans of happiness which are now persading the nations.

It is true, that the prodigious territory of the United States-the increase of their population, which is gaining every day upon their moral cultivation-and the dreadful consequences which will ensue from the people's outgrowing the knowledge of eternal life; and reverting to a species of heathenism, which shall have all the address and profligacy of civilized society, without any religious control, present a sphere of action, which may for a long time employ and engross the cares of this Society, and of all the local Bible Societies of the land.

In the distinct anticipations of such an urgency, one of the main objects of the American Bible Society, is, not merely to provide a sufficiency of well printed and accurate editions of the Scriptures; but also to furnish great districts of the American continent with well executed Stereotype plates, for their cheap and extensive diffusion throughout regions which are now scantily supplied, at a discouraging expense; and which, nevertheless, open a wide and prepared field for the reception of revealed truth.

Yet, let it not be supposed, that geographical or political limits are to be the limits of the American Bible Society. That designation is meant to indicate, not the restriction of their labor, but the source of its emanation. They will embrace, with thankfulness and pleasure, every opportunity of raying out, by means of the Bible, according to their ability, the light of life and immortality, to such parts of the world, as are destitute of the blessing, and are within their reach. In this high vocation, their ambition is to be fellow workers with them who are fellow-workers with God.

People of the United States ;

Have you ever been invited to an enterprize of such grandeur and glory? Do you not value the Holy Scriptures? Value them as containing your sweetest hope; your most thrilling joy? Can you submit to the thought that you should be torpid in your endeavors to disperse them, while the rest of Christendom is awake and alert ? Shall you hang back, in heartless indifference, when Princes come down from their thrones, to bless the cottage of the poor with the gospel of peace; and Imperial Sovereigns are gathering their fairest honors from spreading abroad the oracles of the Lord your God? Is it possible that you should not see, in this state of human things, a mighty motion of Divine Providence? The most Heavenly charity treads close upon the march of conflict and blood! The world is at peace! Scarce has the soldier time to unbind his helmet, and to wipe away the sweat from his blow, ere the voice of mercy succeeds to the clarion of battle, and calls the nations from enmity to love! Crowned heads how to the head which is to wear " many crowns;" and, for the first time since the promulgation of Christianity, appear to act in unison for the recognition of its gracious principles, as being fraught alike with happiness to man and honor to God.

What has created so strange, so beneficent an alteration? This is no doubt the doing of the Lord, and it is marvellous in our eyes. But what instrument has he thought fit chiefly to use? That which contributes, in all latitudes and climes, to make Christians feel their unity, to rebake the spirit of strife, and to open upon them the day of brotherly concord-the Bible ! the Bible !- through Bible Societies!

Come then, fellow-citizens, fellow-Christians, let us join in the sacred covenant. Let no heart be cold; no hand be idle; no purse reluctant! Come, while room is left for us in the ranks, whose toil is goodness, and whose recompense is victory. Come cheerfully, eagerly, generally. Be it impressed on your souls, that a contribution, saved from even a cheap indulgence, may send a Bible to a desolate family; may become a radiatory point of " grace and truth" to a neighborhood of error and vice ; and that a number of such contributions made at really no expense, may illumine a large tract of country, and successive generations of immortals, in that celestiel knowledge, which shall secure their present and their future felicity.

But whatever be the proportion between expectation and experience, thus much is certain: We shall satisfy our conviction of duty-we shall have the

ents-we shall minister to the blessedness of thousands, and tens of thousands, of whom we may never see the faces, nor Without entering into the details of bear the names. We shall set forward a system of happiness which will go on with accelerated motion and augmented vigot, alter we shall have finished our career; and confer upon our children, and our children's children, the delight of seeing the wilderness turned into a fraitful field, by the blessing of God upon that seed which their fathers sowed, and themselves watered. In fine we shall do our part toward that expansion and intensity of light divine, which shall visit, in its progress, the palaces of the great, and the hamlets of the small, until the whole "carth be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the

#### STRIKING FACT.

From the last Report of the Moscow Bible Society, it appears, according to the most authentic sources of information, that during 234 years, since Bibles were first printed in Russia, no more than twenty-two editions of the Slavonian Bible have appeared, consisting in all of but about sixty thousand copies!

"Should we even suppose, (though it be impossible,) that all these copies still exist, yet, plas! how few Bibles are to be found in Russia, for the use of so many millions of people; and what a vast number of precious souls, during this period, have departed into another world, without ever having had it in their power either to obtain, or to be benefited by, that book which contains the only pure source of Christian doctrine! In the Bible alone we learn the way to happiness in the present life, and to bliss in the world to come. And how many millions of souls, for which the blood of Jesus Christ was shed, are still deprived of the possibility of being benefited by this heavenly gift! Surely then, while involved in such circumstances, we may well consider the institution of a Society among us, which has for its aim the furnishing every person in Russia with a Bible, as a new mark of the divine blessing upon our land. Let us therefore bow down and acknowledge the infinite goodness of God, and offer up hearty prayers to our Lord and Saviour, that he would pour down his blessing upon his own word, disseminating in our extensive native country, and that we may be reckoned worthy of beholding such distinguished mercies poured out on Russis, and see the word of the Lord increase more and more, and bring forth fruits of righteousness in the hearts and lives of our fellow men."

## From the Baltimore Telegraph.

## THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest accounts from Europe furnish but little interesting intelligence to those whose appetites have been gorged to repletion on war and bloodshed. We. hear of no hostile armies in motion, no conflagrations, no victories, no mangled and mutilated bodies. The common cry is, what can be more uninteresting than our public Journals! and they are deemed uninteresting because they do not present to their readers facts of this character? What is this but to express a wish that thousands of our fellow-beings should march to their graves; that all the horrors of war should be once more let loose upon mankind; that famine and pestilence, and blood should stalk over the fields of Europe again, merely to enliven our fireside amusements? We are apt to contemplate such spectacles as we would an interesting gallery of paintings, where we may behold the slumbering form of female beauty, and the dagger of the assassin uplifted. With whatever force of expression the pencil of the artist has accomplished this object, we are assured that the shade is not animated .-We are assured that the poignard of the assassin will ever remain suspended .---In fact, the universality of the misery, prevents us from realizing such spectacles. The emotions excited by perusing the account of a battle, are not so vivid and so distinct as those with which we contemplate an interesting groupe upon the canvass. One solitary fact, when judiciously selected, speaks to the heart with more eloquent misery than the most pompous and elaborate des-cription. We have all been dazzled by be blaze of Waterloo, and how many thousands have sighed to have partieipated in the danger and in the giory of that memorable day! We associate with this triumph, laurels, monuments, rejoicings, and the smiles of female beauty. Without condemning these demonstrations of public gratitude, for richly were they deserved: let us look for a moment on the reverse of this medal! The battle, it will be remembered, was fought on a dusty day, and the wanes transporting the dying and the dead from the field, passed so incessantly, that the road was moistened and the dust allayed by human blood. We mention these things not to encourage a false, sickly, stern-like sensibility as remote from real humanity as it is from every other virtue; but that our readers may see the extent of the misery which they demand, when they complain that our public Journals have lost all interest, because they record no sanguinary bat-The only question is, whether an object of such undisputed magnitude can praise of high endeavors for the highest the; but is the fact true is any proper

sense of the term, that or have been destitute of i but a short time since, the a document, bearing the tures of the Monarch Austria, and of Prusia, solemniy recognize the gion, acknowledging the of our Lord and Saviour humbly imploring a con-mercies, and casting their feet of their Redeemen delight to read of vicas victory worthy of all the a friumph not extorted b our fellow-men-not w tears of the orphan and of It is a triumph of all the adorn the Christianchara that ensures to the to thrones and other crown the power of mortals to humblest peasant and the arch are equal participan ries of such a victory. S too, to be destitute of not be said to the shame character, that the votarie ity rejoice in the triums and war, and rapine, mon victories of their Redeems

# Foreign Intell

From Pass Capt. Stocket, who has a more, and who left Bueno 20, furnishes the following

Gen. Rondesu, commands the Patriot army, was with of Potosi, the capital of P had retreated after losing the 25th of Dec. last. reinforced with 2000 tron number of muskets, from and was re-organizing his paring to march against the

who was in Potosi: It was generally under force assembled in Ments pass the Cordilleras to re-a would not march to attemp Andes were shut again wie

The members chosen Congress, had met in the men, but had not commen liberations.

Gen. Arigas, who com side of the river, calledthel tal, and who has been oppose Ayres, ever since the sum tevideo, has recommeced taken possession of Santa 150 leagues on the river Ayres, and it was said he against the capital. He is ble man, a real Pattiot, and amongst the soldiers and ple, and it is very probable ern the country.

# ST. DOMING

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CURRACEA By the sloop Louisa, from the city of St. Domi it was the prevailing opis Bollivar, intended to attach

Two of the vessels ich squadron captured 2 Spa off the Punta Salinas, wh to anchor, and landed asset took the priest prisoner; time some of the crewd schooner making their ext ed overland to the city, as consequence was, that me immediately laid on all ! harbor, and every prepar

receive the enemy. A French sloop of wah arrived off the city on the to cruise against Christoph ed that two frigates had the same purpose. It m Petion will not be molested reason does not appear; in with one of his men of force, without attempting against her; boats were veral times from one to !!

> PARIS The Jews of Leghorn

equip at their own expend cruise against the Barbary The Emperor of Austr cree of the 7th of March, brother the Archduke A Roy of the Lombardy Vas All those implicated int of Bonaparte, who have be guilty, and sentenced to (since the execution of )

their punishments change ment. Austria had reduced than 200,000. Russia and

Over-land despatches in London on the 27th of the East-Indies, stating the troops, intended to be fore which it was supposed we general war in India.

The Indian Prince, what Warsaw, and who has to be the son and succes peror of Aracan, goes who Solomon-Justini Balsanii adds to the name of David titles:— "Friend and Countries of the Solomon Countries of the Solomo mighty; Brother of the

Moon, Morning Star, and all the her Stars; Emperor of Aracan, or of Burmais; King of Pegu and Aga; and Duke of the Indies; Sovereign the Seas; Grand Lord of the Golden lace; King of the Elephants, the Ty-13500," &c. &c.

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FROM SPANISH AMERICA. The latest accounts from Carthagens, the Spanish Maine, are via. Jamaica. hey say that, the Royalist Army had ben greatly weakened by the small pox and dysentery; that they had been re-catedly descated in attempts to march to the interior; that the Revolutionists d burnt the town of Zaragossa on the pproach of the Royalists; and the latter ad batchered 1500 people, including omen and children, in a town called Ziity, in retaliation for a guard of 15 be-ig put to death that they left there. he Revolutionists at Los Remedios had ken vengeance on the royalists, prison-5, for their 1500 breahren thus massa-

ouniry. The war, like most civil wars, of a most sanguinary nature. Capt. Duntou, at Philadelphia, is 70 ays from Monte Video, informs that seral hundred men sent from Buenos res to reinforce Rondeau, had joined Royal Army. The revolutionary ause does not appear to be in so prospeous a train as formerly .- Palludium.

ming to get into the interior of the

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. By the arrival of the ship George Washington, Captain Myrick, at Nauucket, from Alicant, we have informaion from the Mediterranean to the latter ort of March. In the unfortunate affray Port Mahon, a Midshipman belonging othe Southward, had been killed, and mother wounded; and several American eamen had been wounded, but none kiled; the quarrel is understood not to ave originated in circumstances calcuated to produce a national dispute. It ppears that the American squadron still tinued there; but was to sail for Constantinople in a few days.

The United States ship Alert, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Gibraltar April 1, or New York. She arrived at Gibraltan the 22d of March, eight days from Mahon-and has several Officers from persquadron passengers - Palladium.

## Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15. Yesterday divine worship was celebrafor the first time in the Protestant Church, lately erected in this city, and in elegant discourse, suited to the occaion, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hull; his is the first fabrick intended for worthip according to the Protestant rites, eans, or perhaps in the state of Louisim. It is a circumstance strikingly indicative of the improving state of manhers, and we trust it will be an era in the fory of our city, distinguishing the mencement of the reign of morals

NEW YORK, May 18. MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The ship Melantho, Captain Puntine, this port, the second day out from Liand totally lost, on the 13th of March last, the Irish coast, between the Shannon and Galway Bay. We lament to add all on board perished, including the alle of Captain Puntine and his brother.

NORFOLK, May 9. The Weather .- We do not recollect have witnessed a more distressing ight, than that which at this time vievery portion of our country. Wely hear of its disastrous effects, blastthe fairest hopes of the husbandman. some parts of the country they are ghing up and re-planting the corn. temperature of the weather with us very fluctuating; the evenings and igs generally so cold as to render quite agreeable. The earth is so ed, that the atmosphere is continuimpregnated with a fine dust, very lous to respiration. To this cause, filess, in a great measure, is to be cribed the unhealthiness of the suring country. We learn that an femic prevails in North-Carolina, icularly in the vicinity of Edenton, ch is almost as destructive as the ue in Egypt. Norfolk has been ch favored so far; but unless we have salubrious showers soon, we fear shall have as little to boast of on the e of health, as we have in the proswhich the circumjacent country pres to those who supply our markets.

The Richmond Enquirer says, there frost in the vicinity of that place, on 8th May; and the Philadelphia ess, announces a similar rare occure, in Philadelphia, on the 15th.

MIDDLEBURY, (Vt.) May 8. FIRE !- At 2 o'clock, on Sunday ning last, the inhabitants of this vilwere called to witness the most dective fire with which we were ever ed. It commenced in the kitchen le Campbell's hotel, lately occupied still owned by Mr. Heart, and spread an astonishing rapidity to the body te house, on the one hand, and the

the whole presented one entire sheet of flame. The wind, blowing fresh from the south-east, very soon communicated the flames to the adjoining dwellinghouse of Samuel Mattocks, Esq. from which they extended to the large building containing the store of Messrs. Hagar & Ripley, the office of B. Parks, Esq. the printing office of Mr. T. C. Strong the goldsmith's shop of Mr. Edw. Eells, together with a Tailor's and Shoemakers shop, and a spacious Lodge-Room; extending back, at the same time, to two barns belonging to Mr. Mattocks, & one of Mrs. Miller. Thus, in less than one hour, were three large houses, and five barns, situated in the most commanding and beautiful part of our village, wrapped almost in a common flame. It was an awful moment. Every heart beat with anxiety for the fate of the range of valuable buildings situated north of the scene of conflagration. The further progress of the devouring element was, however, arrested by the demolition of the large office of Messrs. Chipman & Bates, and part of the adjoining out-houses of Mrs. Miller.

#### THE RECORDER. BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 4816.

UTILITY OF RELIGIOUS CHARITABLE EXERTIONS.

The motive which most powerfully stimulates the various Bible, Missionary and School Societies, in their efforts to convert the world to Christianity, is, and unquestionably ought to be, the eternal welfare of the human race. Yet there are other advantages which will grow out of these exertions, which ought not to be overlooked, and which will, of themselves, amply compensate for all the labor and expense required for their attianment.

Conceive, for one moment, of the effects which will follow from the Translation of the Bible into every language. What facilities will this event afford for a complete knowledge of languages! What light will be thrown on those questions respecting the origin and connection of nations, which our ignorance on this subject now involves in obscurity! The translation of the Bible will prepare the way for the translation of other standard works. A kind of literary commerce will be created, by means of which the inventions and arts of Europe will be diffused through the world, and European knowledge will be improved by all that is novel and peculiar in other countries.

The multiplication of Schools for the education of the poor, will greatly increase the number of intelligent and literary men, even in the most enlightened countries; and they will create a literature among nations which have now no written language. It would be impossible to imagine the improvement which would be produced by the invention and researches of such a vast body of intelligent men, existing in every country on the globe, and having an unrestrained intercourse with each other. Yet such a state of things will grow easily and naturally out of the exertions which are now making to spread the Gospel thro' the world.

How ignorant are we at present of the geography and natural history of the globe! What vast portions of country have never been explored by civilized man! How many tribes are there, in all probability, who are not known to us even by name. But it will be the duty of the Missionary to search them out. His business is with men, wherever they are found. The Missionary, then, will prepare the day for the Geographer and the Naturalist-and our knowledge of the globe, through his instrumentality, will be as complete as human research can make it.

Let it be borne in mind, then, that every dopation to a Bible or Missionary Society is a tribute paid to science, as well as human happiness, and that these Societies are laying the foundation for greater improvements in literature and the arts than the world has ever before witnessed.

# AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

In our columns of this day, will be found the Constitution and Address of the American Bible Society. We have also republished the list of Officers, with the places of their residence. In the list of Managers, as published in our last, the Christian name of Mr. Evarts was left blank. We have since ascertained that JEREMIAN EVARTS, Esq. was the gentleman intended ...

On Monday the 13th inst a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New York was held in the City-Hall, for the purpose of subscribing the Constitution of the Society. His Honor the Mayor of the City, was appointed to the chair. The Constitution and Address of the Society were then read; after which it was resolved, unanimously, that the Meeting cordially approve of the Constitution, and will cheerfully contribute to the support of the Society. The thanks of the meeting were presented to Judge Platt, Rev. Dr. Nott, George Griffin, and Peter A. Jay, Esqs. for the Addresses which they delivered on this interest. ing occasion, and copies were requested for publication. The persons present then proceeded to subscribe the papers prepared in support of the Institution, "The Addresses delivered," says the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, " were adapted to the occasion of the meeting, displayed enlightened and enlarg-. The Dialogue respecting the Will, we will ined views of the nature of the Society, and made .. sert in cuchest number

out-houses and barns on the other, until | eloquent and powerful appeals to the unders standings and hearts of statesmen, citizens and Christians, calculated not merely to illustrate, but to prove the propriety and necessity of this American Republic, uniting its exertions in one great, noble, and honorable effort to circulate the Scriptures, without note or comment, within their own bounds, and throughout other parts of the world. The meeting was conducted and concluded with a decorum, harmony and unanimity, which it is to be hoped will always characterize the meetings of Americans for promoting the best interests of

> On Tuesday the 14th inst. a crowded assembly of LADIES met, agreeable to public notice, in the City-Hotel, and formed a Female, Bible Society, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Thirty-six Managers were appointed, and seven hundred dollars were immediately subscribed by the Ladies present.

MATERNAL ASSOCIATION. We have seen the Constitution and Rules of a Society recently established in Portland, (Me.) entitled the "Maternal Association." The Society is composed entirely of Mothers. Its object is to devise and adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to assist in the performance of their duty as respects the religious education of their Children. The Constitution provides for a monthly meeting of members for prayer and reading, and conversation in relation to the object of their association. Once in three months the members are allowed to bring to the meeting such of their Female Children as are between 4 and 14 years of age; and at such meetings the exercises are to be of a nature calculated to interest and instruct the Children. A select Library for the use of the Association, is to be formed from small contributions at each meeting of the Society. When any member dies, it becomes the duty of the Association to pay a particular attention to her Children, as circumstances may render proper, furnishing them with religious books, bringing them to the quarterly meetings, &c. The Society recommends to its members, to spend the anniversary of the birth of each Child in fasting and prayer, with particular reference to that Child. The Address to Mothers, which precedes the Constitution and Rules of the Society, will be found in the first page of this paper.

#### CONNECTICUT BINLE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society in Hartford, the 9th inst. the following persons were chosen to the offices set to their names :

President-His Excellency John C. SMITH. Vice-Presidents-Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Rev. Samuel Nott, Rev. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Samuel Merwin,

Secretary-Mr. Henry Hudson.

Treasurer—Mr. Joseph Rogers.

Directing Committee—Samuel Pitkin, Esq.

Rev. Abel Flint, Rev. Henry A. Rowland, Rev. Calvin Chapin, Ichabod L. Skinner, Esq. Rev Samuel Goodrich, Rev. Noah Porter, Rev. Joab

Brace, Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. There have been 2901 Bibles distributed by this Society, since the 1st of May, 1815; and since the establishment of the Society, there have been distributed by it 14,948 Bibles and 162 Testaments.

## LIABILITY TO SMALL POX.

The Assistant Assessors have ascertainto the Small Pox, having never received that disease nor the Kine Pock. The Board of Health were informed of this fact, and have appointed a Committee to take the subject into consideration.

In Newburyport, the Assessors estimate that two thousand five hundred persons, one third of the population of the town, are liable to the

## RATEABLE POLLS.

From the returns of the Assessors, it appears that the number of rateable polls in Boston is 9729. Last year the number was 8326. Being an increase of more than 1400, or 16 per cent.

The surplus of the fund raised for the defence of this town, and now in the Treasurer's hands, has been devoted by the Selectmen to the improvement of the Common.

David Sears and John Parker, Esquires, of this town, lately presented to His Excellency Caleb Strong, a very elegant TIMEPRICE of exquisite workmanship, ornamented with a statire of Washington, as a testimony of their high respect for his character.

## INDIANS.

The last intelligence from the Indians on our north-western frontier was not of the most pacific character. The Weas and Vermillion Rickapoos are said to have positively refused to permit our Surveyors 40 complete vey of the public lands to the north-west of the Wabash. The Pattowatamies also are represented as unfriendly, and as contemplating a

The bill for erecting a new State out of the Mississppi Territory was postponed by the Se-sate till the next session of Congress. General Winfield Scott has arrived in Baltinore from Europe.

Mr. William Cobbett, the editor of the Po-litical Register, published in England has sent out two agents who have arrived in New York, to republish the work, for this country. The advertisement of the agents announced that the first number was to have been issued yesterday. The retail price is 25 cents for each

New Theatres are about to be erected in Richmond, (Vir.) and Sarannah, (Geo.)

## To Correspondents.

Several communications have been received for which we have no room the present week.

The Insurrection of the Blacks at Barbadoes has been subdued. The Governor of the island has issued a notice, informing that the Ringleaders had been taken and executed, and many others had been killed.

SENATORS.

The returns of votes for Senators have been examined by the Council, and twenty-one Federalists and eighteen Democrats are declared to be elected. There is one vacancy in Berkshire.—The following is the Official Return.
Suffolk—Whole number of votes 55 Make a choice

Hon, John Phillips, Harrison G. Otis, 3575 3559 Josiah Quincy, Thos H Perkins, 3500 3562 Richard Sullivan, 3562 Jona. Hunewell,

3554 and are chosen Essex .- Whole number of votes, Make a choice, Hon. Dudley L. Pickman, 5478 Israel Bartlett, Neh'h Cleaveland, 5445 John Pickering.

Stephen Hooper, Middlesex - Whole nur 54:7 and are chosen. er of votes Make a choice, 4309 Hon, Samuel Hoar,

Timo. Fuller, 4938 John Hart. 4821 and are chosen. Hampshire &c. Co .- Whole no. of votes 11,190 Make a choice, Hon. Ezra Starkweather Samuel Lathrop, 8117

Elijah Paine, Ephraim Williams. 7126 and are chosen. Worcester Co-Whole number of votes 10,764 Make a choice,

Hon. Silae Holman, Oliver Crosby, 6660 Daniel Walde. 6642 6601 and are chosen Thos. II. Blood. Norfolk-Whole number of votes

Make a choice, Hon John Howe, Joseph Bemis, 2438 and are chosen Berkshire-Whole number of votes 4963 Make a choice, 2482

Caleb Hyde, Esq. 2506 and Plymouth—Whole number of votes 2506 and is chosen. Make a choice, 2445 Hon. Thomas Weston, 2463

Charles Turner, 2459 and are chosen. Bristol-Whole number of votes Make a choice, 2225 Hon. Samuel Crocker, 2485 James Ellis, 2473 and are chosen

Fork-Whole number of Make a choice. Hon. Wm. Moody, John Holmes, 3217 and are chosen Barnstable, &c -- Whole number of votes 2235

Make a choice, Hon. Solo'n Freeman, 1341 and is chosen. Cumberland-Whole number, 5207 Make a choice,

Hon. Isaac Parsons, Mark Harris, 2683 and are chosen. Lincoln. &c .- Whole number, Make a choice,

Hon. James Campbell, M. L. Hill. 4957 Wm. D. Williamson, 4929 and are chosen Konnebeck-Whole number, Make a choice, Hon. Eben. T. Warren, 2739 and is chosen

Oxford, &c .- Whole number, 4410 Make a choice, Hon. L. Hubbard, 2739 and is chosen. www.www.ww

DIED. In Park-street, Bristol, (Eng.) Thomas Oliver, Esq. aged 82. He was Lieut. Governor of

Massachusetts in 1774 [European Magazine, Dec. 1815.]

In Birmingham, (Eng.) aged 74, Rev. Dr. Joshua Toulmin, one of the pastors of the congregation of Unitarians in that town.

An engraver st Somerstow, (Eng.) named Wilkins, died a few days since in consequence of having fractured his skull in the following manner: He was drinking tea, and according ing himself upon the hinder feet of the chair, when he lost his equilibrium, fell backward, and struck his head against a marble slab he was taken up in a state of insensibility and

survived only four days." In Augusta, (Geo.) on the 22d of April last, the Rev. John Garvin, of that place, in the 54th year of his age He was a native of Windsor in England, and was a preacher of the Methodist connection 24 years-he commenced his public course in Europe, preached several years in Sierra Leone, in Africa, and for a considera-ble time afterwards in this country. In Baltimore, Mrs. Catharine C. wife of Dr.

R. W. Armstrong, aged 20. In Washington City, on the 7th ult. after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Eliza Brent, wife of

Daniel Brent, Esq.
In New Jersey, Mr. James Wood, aged 100, deaf and dumb—and has left a wife in the

same situation.

In Philadelphia, John Ewing, Esq.

In N. York, in the 60th year of his age, Mr.

Garrett Dyckman, an officer of the customs. In Providence, suddenly, Mrs. Isabella Fow ler, wife of Mr. George Fowler, and ele daughter of Mr. Thomas Cutter, in the 40th

year of her age. In Pawtucket, (R. I.) Miss Harriet D. Walter, aged 18 years.
In Crauston, (R. I.) Mr. David Tefft, in the
97th year of his age.
In Smithfield, (R. I.) on the 23d ult. of the

prevailing fever, Mrs. Rebekah Southwick, wife of Mr. William Southwick, in the 29th

year of her age. In Warwick, (R. I.) Mr. Thos. Stafford, 80. In Rochester, on the 4th ult. Mr. Nicholas Crapo, aged 51 years, and on the 2d inst. also, departed this life, Meribah, wife of N. Crapo, aged 46 years. They both died of the fever prevailing in that place, and were both interred in the same grave, on the 4th inst, leaving

behind them seven orphan children.

In Springfield, on the 1st inst. Capt. John Bryant, aged 73—formerly of Roston, Capt. B. was an officer in the revolutionary army, and lost his right arm in the service. In Boxford, Joseph Hovey, Esq. of Haverhill,

Counsellor at Law.

In Methuen, Capt Henry Bodwell, aged 86.
In Rehoboth, Samuel Bliss, Esq. aged 47.
In Bradford, Mr. Jesse Merrill, aged 33.
In Bethichem, (Penn.) Rev. John Meder.
In Dorchester, Mr. Henry K. Bayley, aged 39.
In Charlestown, very suddenly, Samuel Soley,
Junn. a member of the Junior Class at Harvard College, aged 19. Funeral, from his father's to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

In Hoston, on Saturday morning last, after a severe illness of but a few days continuance, Mr. Anijan Adams, Senior Editor of the Chrenicle, aged 62—Mrs. Hannah Wade, aged 50, consort of the late Mr. Simeon Wade.—Mr. John Young, aged 21, formerly of Littleton.— Mrs. Joannah Gulliver, aged 33 years.—Mr. Pascal Blanden, aged 30 years.—Mr. William Eiliaon, 75.—Mr. John Osgood, 25, suddenly. MARRIED.

In Bristol, (R. I.) John West, June. Esq. ttorney at Law, to Miss Mary Ingrah, at. In Providence, Mr. Ezra Gerry, to Miss Eunice Leonard both of Cambridge, (Mass.)
In Amesbury, Mr Aaron Robinson, of New-

buryport, to Miss Nancy Wells. In Ipswich, Mr. Aaron Wallis, to Miss Etiza-beth Mansfield.

In Gloucester, on Wednesday evening, Capt. Harvey C. Mackay, to Miss Sarah Somes In Weymouth, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Levi Bates, to Miss Abigail Rice.

In Medford, by the Rey. Dr Ospood, Mr. Seth Mayo, to Miss Charity Titterion.
In Boston, Capt. Smith Elkins, to Miss Sarah W. Pope—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Nathan Bacon, to Miss Mary 14. Godfray—On Thursday of the Mayor of the day evening, Mr. Joseph Daniels to Miss Han-

On Thursday evening, by Rev Mr. Winchell, Mr Isaac Martin, to Miss Esther Jackson Mr. Edward Page, mer. to Miss Susan Marsh.

> Thermometrical Register. May 13-19, 1816

THERMOMETER | WIND. 29 M | PM | SH |2 PM 10P 62 52 SW W W W shrs. cloudy, cl'dy 48 W NWW clear, clear, cl'dy 16 44 52 48 W SE W clear, clear, cl'dy 17 44 52 44 NW NW NW clear, clear, clear 18 2 58 50 W W SW clear, clear, clear D 48 66 51 W SW SW clear, clear, clear

#### NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the New-ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY, will meet at the Depository, (D J. Burr's, No. 50, Cornhill,) at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 27th instant.

The Annual Meeting of the NEW-Ex-GLAND TRACT SOCIETY, will be holden at the Depository, on Monday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

THE Subscribers to the Bos Ton AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY, and those persons who are disposed to become members thereof, are reminded that their meeting stands adjourned to This Evening, at the Vestry of Park-St Church, to receive the Reports of their Committees. Wednesday, May 22.

#### A Fact worthy of notice.

A gentleman of Richmond (Va.) not long ago, gave a religious Tract called " The Swearer a Prayer, to a youth, whose manners and habits were such as to afford serious ground of apprehension, that his manhood would be marked by intemperance and profligacy of no ordinary character. After reading the Tract, he was observed to become very serious; and in a short time voluntarily applied for a Bible. This was procured from one of the Agents of the Bible ciety of Virginia, and was received with affectionate gratitude. The youth now carries his Bible continually with him, and employs his leisure hours in reading the lessons of heavenly wisdom. The hope is entertained that he will make a serious, sober, pious and useful man. The Tract instrumental in effecting this great change, probably cost One Cent. How great good may be done at a very little expense! [Richmond Christian Monitor.

TRACTS: Ten Pages for One Cent, or a cheap way of doing good.

NEW-England Tract Society Deposit, at D. J. Bunn's Theological and Miscellaneous Book-Store, and Recorder-Office, No. 50, Cornhill. The Society has published three volumes, (of which the contents have been advertised in this paper) which may be had in sets, or in separate numbers stitched, or neatly sets, or in separate numbers stitched, or neatly half bound. It is intended hereafter to supply to those who wish, in blue printed covers. Of the 4th volume, which is nearly complet-

ed, the following numbers are published: 70. Mr. Beecher's Address on the Importance of assisting in the education of Pious Young Men for the Gospel Ministry. No. pages, 20

71 Mr. Payson's Discourse before the Maine Bible Society. 72. Sixteen Short Sermons. 73. On Fashionable Amusements.
12
74. Great Effects result from little Causes.

A Sermon, delivered Sept. 13, 1815, at the Au-niversary of the Moral Society in Andover. By Ebenezer Porter, D. D. Professor, &c. 75. Life of William Kelly; authentic. 76. The Hermit-On Divine Providence.

77. History of a Bible. 12
78. Account of Abigail Hutchinson, a young woman hopefully converted at Northampton, Mass. 1734 By Jonathan Edwards.

79. The Young Cottager. By Rev. Leigh Richmond. An authentic narrative. Terms of sale—retail price, 8 pages for one cent. To Tract Societies and Annual subscri-

bers, ten pages for one cent.
Societies and others will please address their orders to D. J. Bunn, No 50, Cornhill; and be particular to state how many of each number

## MOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Massachusetta Society for the Suppression of Intemperance," will be holden in the Theological Library. Chauncey-Place, the Friday after the General Election, at 9 o'clock, a. M.

At 11 o'clock, a Discourse will be delivered to the Society in the First Church, by the

fore the Society, in the First Church, by the Rev. Dr. APPLETON, President of Bowdoin Col. The Meeting of the Board of Counsel, will be at the same place with that of the society, the day preceding, at 4 o'clock, e. m.

May 22. J. HUNTINGTON, Rec. Sec'y.

Improve the present Opportunity. You may never have another!

BOOKS SELLING OFF CHEAP!!

at the Theological and Miscellaneous Books Store, (late Mr. S. T. Armstrong's)

No. 50, CORNHILL

Those who wish to replenish their Libraries with Books very chean, and not only Cheap but Good, are invited to call at No. 50, Cornhill, where they will find a large assortment of choice Religious and other Books, selling at "very reduced prices." Call and judge for yourself.

May 15.

# THE REVIEW

Of the Unitarian Controvercy, &c. IS just published by D. J. Bonn, 50, Cornhill. Where may be had all the Pamphilsts on the Controvercy, separate, or bound in an a volume.

#### Miscellany.

From the Gleaner.

#### THE COGITATIONS OF MY UNCLE JOHN.

I am a young man, Mr. Caperton, and mingle very little in the political contests that so unfortunately distract our country; and I am not unfrequently amused by the disputes that arise between zealous politicians. A few months ago, husiness called the to Ohio, and as I was journeying westward, it was my fortune to overtake a good looking man of about thirty-five, on his way to Pittsburg. Liking his appearance, we concluded to travel together. Our conversation was on the roads, the expence of travelling, and other unimportant subjects; when on stopping at an inn for some refreshment, we found a genteel looking stranger, who, we learned, was going our road, and agreed to bear us company. The time passed away for some hours very agreeably. Both my companions proved intelligent, and from their unsolicited bounty and kind expressions to a poor soldier, who sat by the road side, left no doubt in my mind that they were very kind hearted and benevo-

"That's a brave fellow, I'll warrant you," said Mr. Freewell.

" Aye," said Mr. Hartley, "our late glorious war evinced the courage of many a brave fellow."

" So you think Mr. Madison's war a glorious one, then I see, sir," added Mr.

" From your question, I perceive sir," replied Mr. Hartley, " you belong to the party that would prefer seeing their country imposed upon, than exerting spirit enough to resist her oppressors."

"Your perceptions, sir," rejoined Freewell, "I suspect are not remarka-

bly clear. I glory in belonging to a party that would not involve their country tion-to propitiate a tyrant who had insulted them-sacrificing the interests of their country to themselves in powerand finally, who would make a peace, abandoning every object for which the war was ostensibly declared."

" Sir," said Hartley, " a party that would when their country was engaged in war, refuse to advance funds for its support-who would vote against the necessary supplies-and endeavor to embarrass the government by inflammatory and factious publications, has a claim, in my opinion, to any character but that of patriotism. Pray sir, what is your opinion of the Hartford Convention ?"

" I will answer you, sir, if you will in the first place tell me what you think of the Bladensburg races."

Finding the disputants getting very warm, I interposed, and, after some time, persuaded them to maintain their sentiments without permitting their passions to get the better of their judgments. As we rode on, each one maintained, with some earnestness, that he could tell a democrat or a federalist by his conduct end manners, without his saying a word on politics, A bottle of wine having heen bet on the occasion, we jogged on till night very harmoniously.

The public house at which we lodged was very large, commodious and neat, situated in a lime-stone valley, surrounded by beautiful meadows, and having the appearance of wealth and comfort. The landford was extremely attentivesocial but not obtrusive. In the evening his daughter, a fine girk of 18 played us a number of tunes on the Piano Forte. and the landlady tocated us with a mince pie, some apples and excellent cider. We were all delighted with the order, cleanliness, and kindness of our host and hostess, and when, before retiring to bed, the good publican called his family around him, and in an unaffected manger offered up his petition to the Throne of Grare Freewell whispered in my oar,—

of Hartley this time." Morning came-our bill was reasonable, and we were about taking leave with feelings of more than common affection for so short an acquaintance, when Freeweil asked, " May I take the liberty to enquire, Col. Maclean, whether in politics you are a Federalist or a Demo-

" You might as well ask," replied he, " whether I was for my country or against it."

" But pray be good enough to say, Colonel, whether you are a supporter of Mr Madison and Mr. Snyder.

"I desire to thank heaven," said he solemnly, " that we have had raised up for these trying times, men of so much wisdom and patriotism."

Hartley shook him cordially by the hand, while Freewell, with a look of disappointment, bid him good morning and rode on.

The night found us far advanced on our journey. Our accommodations were nent, bot not elegant. There was an appearance of cheerfulness, but not of wealth in the family. The landlord was sprightly, intelligent, and agreeable. We had not been scated an hour, before a most early antiquities, strange events, traveller came in and mentioned that a wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, strange woman seemed very ill lying be- unparalleled wars. It describes the renide the road, about a mile buck-he shought she had a fever. " It is a pity and the origin of the angelic myriads, in Bor

she should suffer," said the landlerd, human tribes, and infernal legions. It and immediately ordering his light waygon, and placing a bed and pillow in it went to bring her to his house. " Are you not afraid of that dreadful disorder ?"

enquired the traveller of the landlady. "We hope to do our duty," said she, mildly, " and leave the consequences to heaven." She was truly ill: she belonged on the borders of Maryland, and had been to visit her daughter. Being poor, she travelled on foot, was now out of money, sick, and expected to die by the road side. Mr. Oakley, with his kindest accents, bid her welcome, promised to take care of her, and sent Hartley for a physician. Hartley, I saw, was pleased, and in the course of the evening remarked that we had got to another Democratic house. In the morning it was his

turn to ask the question. " Well, Mr. Oakley," said he, " will you have the goodness to gratify our curiosity so much as to tell us whether you are a Democrat or Federalist."

"I'll tell you sir," said he, "I love my country too well to like to see her treasures squandered in useless warsher sons butchered by peace-meal in hopeless expeditions to Canada-or her farmers and mechanics burdened with an enormous load of taxes. If, added he, James Ross, and I know him well, or Rufus King, whom I know by character. or any other true son of Washington had been at the helm, we should not now have to mourn for 30,000 of our brothers, who have died in the war, nor have had to groan under 150 millions addition to

Hartley put spurs to his horse-I folloved, and in about half an hour Freewell overtook us, his countenance expressing the triumph he felt over his op-

The conclusion drawn by Hartley and Freewell was in my opinion, not far from the true one :- There were wise, sincere, and good men in both parties; seeing things in different aspects, but having equally at heart the best interests of our country; and that it was only necessary for the good of both parties to be better acquainted with each other's character and views, to do away a great portion of the party spirit that disturbs the land.

#### THE BIBLE.

FROM AN OLD AUTHOR.

A nation must be truly blessed if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king, (Deut, xvii. 8.) and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and counsel to a senate; authority and direction for a magistrate: it cautions a witness; requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence : it sets the husband as ford of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to children: it prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor, and the servants to obey; and promises the blessing and protection of its Author to all that walk by its rules. It gives direction for weddings and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both : it points out a faithful and an eternal Guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust; (Jer. xlix. 11.) and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches man how to set his house in order, and how to make his will : it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails the right of the first born; and shews how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the rights of all; and reveals vengeance to every defrauder, over-reacher, and oppressor. It is the first book, the best book, and the oldest book in all the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever was revealed. It contains the best laws, and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best of tidings, and affords the best of comfort to the enquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shews the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shews the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that trust in them. In short, it is a book of laws to shew right and wrong; a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies, and confutes all errors; and a book of life, that shews the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in all the world; the most authentic, and the most entertaining history that ever was published; it contains the lestial, terrestrial, and infernal worlds;

TO THE PUBLIC.

will instruct the most accomplished mechanic, and the profoundest artist: it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician ; (Rev. ziif. 14.) puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the nicest critic. It corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wise astronomer: it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divisity, an une-qualled narrative; a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on, the best deed that ever was sealed, the best evidence that ever was produced; the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed. To understand it, is to be wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the king's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the housewife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the school-boy's spelling book, and the learned man's master piece : it contains a choice grammar for novice, and a profound treatise for a sage : it is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory. It affords knowledge of witty inventions for the ingenious, and dark sayings for the grave; and it is its own interpreter. It encourages the wise, the warrior, the racer, and the overcomer; and promises an eternal reward to the conqueror. And that which crowns all is, that the Author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy,- in whom is no variableness, nor shadow of a turning."

COMMERCE OF SPANISH AMERICA. The following view of the Exports of Spanish America is from an "Exposition of the Commerce of Spanish America," recently published in Philadelphia by Manual Torres.

Value of the annual exportation from the norts of Spanish America, to foreign countries.

Value of vegetable kingdom, 32,737,000 animal 3,627,000 mineral 63,520,000

Total value, \$99,884,000 Proportion of New Spain and Yuratan. Gold & silver cains & bullion, 30,790,000 Other produce, 6,210,000

37,000,000 Proportion of Guatimala. Gold & silver coins & bullion, 1,040,000 Other produce, 2,060,000

3,100,000 Proportion of N. Grenada & Venezuela. Gold & silver coins & builion, 6,500,000 Other produce, 8,207,000

14,707,000 Proportion of the Vice-Royally of Lima. Gold & silver coins & bullion, 8,290,000 Other produce,

8,630,000

Gold & silver coins & bullion, 14,950,000 Other produce, 3,122,000 18,072,000 Prop. of Cuba, St. Domingo & P. Rico. Produce.

Proportion of Buenos Ayres and Chili.

18,575,000 Total value, \$99,884,000

# UNITED STATES.

Statement of Internal	Taxes for 1814.
STATES.	AMOUNT.
New Hampshire	32,406 92
Massachusetts	256,009 98
Vermont	49,297 07
Rhode Island	47,397 99
Connecticut	110,263 22
New York	582,967 29
New Jersey	112,328 75
Pennsylvania	629,358 40
Delaward	26,144 51
Maryland	180,044 37
Virginia	389,690 34
N. Catolina	138,199 43
Ohio	104,608 59
Kentucky	172,337 88
S. Carolina	136,235 00
Tennessee	90,100 40
Georgia	59,265 18
Louisiana	33,522 14
Illinois Territory	1,749 82
Michigan do.	1,557 14
Indiana do.	4,575 06
Missouri do.	3,739 73
Mississippi do.	7,297 73
District of Columbia	33,591 35
Total	3,273,990 96
The above amount acc	crued as follows:
On Stills (domestic ma-	
terials)	1,621,542 86
" do (foreign do.)	59,544 33
" Carriages	225,178 47
" Retailers' (and ta-	
vern) licences	787,065 12
" Refined Sugar	11,670 27
" Stamps	410,516 52
Sales at Auction	156,294 20
" Interest on Duties	1,194 85
" Penalties	2,667 34
Total	3,273,990 96
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	A RESIDENCE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

A government agent has advertised, that the 50,000 dollars voted by Congress to the relatives, &c. of the officers and crew of the late

and, it the request of the pastness to that fleat, the underlined continue for 1813, was completed. Mr. Welfa also refrequently the works, and the underlying side his increed in the works, and the underlying side his increed in the works, and the underlying of the requisitions to July, 1815; has everal thing the part of the first his constant evidence for the golder and seasonable receipt of it in future. The may add further, 31st his constant evidence he exists and accuracy should the actuably served with it, whenever a number has been ready for delivery. Under these circumstances, he feels that he might confidency appeal to the justice, as well as like with the part of the proposed edition of Whining & Waston, he has ware there considerations to truge, why his own edition, he has ware there exists and the first developed by all readers to be excellent) is by no means sufficient to support two actitions. These considerations arise from the following fasts: Storety after the republication was enumerated, whitting & Waston continued with T. R. Wait & Co. too the purchase of 175 copies of the work, which were said to them on very libral terms. A few mouths after, this contact was merged in another, by which they purchaged 500 copies. In consideration of their taking so many copies, the price was related extremely low. It did not much exceed ter per cent, advance from the cost of paper and price. The privilege, was also granted them of ordering and decreased to pay half the amount of each volume, in 60 days from shipment of the last number of the aid volume, and the other half in 8 days from shipment of the last number of the privilege was related to pay half the amount of each volume, in 60 days from shipment of the last number of the winds a many popies. It is also played to any hander for the work and they have continu

terprise. The following extract of a letter received by T. B. Wait & Co. from these centlernen, dated August 19th, 1842, is quoted to show in what light they there refers, at that time, contemplated the subject. They had been stating, that priming might then be procured considerably cheaper in New-York than in Boston; but conclude their remarks with saying. We have felt wish to awall convelves, in some way or other; of the advantages of the more favourable terms of printing

Thus it appears, that Mesers, T. B. Wait & Coz and Wm. Wells were the first to undertake the respublication of the Christian Observer—sthat the undersigned has, by mutual agreement, succeeded them in that work—that, notwithstanding many obstacles and discouragements, he has proscented it, and brought down the republication to a late period—that he has furnished it on the mait thered terms to be recent observer layer age.

## THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

The following pertinent and highly characteristic sentiments, in testimony of the superior merits of the Christian Observer, are extracted from the Portsmouth Oracle: the editor of which respectable paper had gratuitously inserted, in his columns, the preceding statement, respecting the conduct of his former New-York customers, but now debtors and opposers .- So far as any of the remarks apply to the circum-stances in which he is now involved, in consequence of this unprincipled conduct, he feels the sincerest gratitude to the writer of that paragraph for the sympathy, which he has himself indulged, and which he has endeavoured to awaken in the pub-lic mind. D. HALE. lic mind.

"We have inserted on the first page of our paper an advertisement of David Hale, Esq. soliciting patronage for the Christian Observer, and exposing the dishonourable attempt of Messrs. Whiting & Watson of New-York, to injure him in the publication of that mark the state of the control of the lication of that work. We wish Mr. Hale all the encouragement and auc-

cess he desires; for with him bes the reprinting of the Christian Oh server in this country; his edition is cheap and executed with neath and accuracy; and he has struggled through many difficulties to continue

its publication. "But we would recommend the Christian Observer to the public or account of its own intrinsic excellence. It is not a new work, that has to make an experiment of public officion, but has been published for fourteen years, and is acknow. ledged to be one of the best produce tions of the English press. Its professed object is the dissemination of religious and moral instruction; and never was an object more happily obtained. The religious sentiments it avows are decidedly of, what is termed, the orthodox character; but they are expressed with so much modesty, mildness, and christian charity, as not to give the slightest offence to the most intemperate sectarian. The Christian Observer is the production of some of the more upright christians and accomplished scholars of England .- This fact must be evident to every one who peruses the work. Upon every page of it breathes the most ardent piety, free from fanatical cant or superstitious rigour. Every sentence is rich with instruction, and its periods are embedished by literature and taste.-The work is not confined to religion and morals. It occasionally enters the field of criticism, and has produced some of the ablest and most beautiful reviews, we have ever read. Indeed it is almost impossible to read the Christian Observer without improving our literary taste and religious affections. It is a work that we would recommend to be taken by every family. It will afford an appropriate and rich repast for a Sunday evening, and must do good wherever it is taken. No work within our knowledge comprehends at the same time so much religion and literature, instruction and entertainment, orthodoxy and catholicism, rational piety and correct taste. It invests Christianity with new charms, and, "truths divine come mended" from its pages. We regret that this excellent work is so little known among us, and hope soon to see it a familiar friend in every house. We hope it, not only on account of Mr. Hale, who deserves our patronage for having commenced the printing of so good a book, but on account of the publick, who are to reap great benefit from its circulation; and we wish that the efforts, now making to increase the subscription for this work may be successful in this town, and throughout the country."

## PREACHER'S MANUAL

DAVID J. BURR, No. 50, Cornhill YOUNG PREACHER'S MANUAL comprising Claude's Essay, on the composition of a Sermon (as abridged by Williams: Gregory on the composition and delivery of a Sermon: Reybaz, on the Art of Preaching: Post mon: Reybaz, on the Art of Preaching: Fellon's Dialogues, on the Eloquence of the Papit: Brown's Address to Students of Dirinity And probably some extracts from other work on the same subjects. A list of books to a Young Preachers in the selection of a Library will be approved. The whole to be revised by will be annexed. The whole to be revised ERENEZER PORTER, Bartlet Professer Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminal

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As the reputation of the abovemention writers is supposed to be generally known, is deemed unnecessary to enlarge on the chracter of the proposed work. The treatises be comprised in it, are of unquestional viene; some of them cannot be obtained, as others are to be found only in connexion will expensive works. A collection of these tro expensive works. A collection of those to tises in such a form as to render them accessible to all for whose benefit they were designed, must be regarded as an important object Young preachers, for example, should be able to possess Claude's Essay, without purchasing Robinson's Claude, in two large volumes, other to or Simeon's Skeleton's, in five. This demand on Preaching, taking in commexion site. nual on Preuching, taking in connexion will the Young Minister's Companion, will combine the best tracts in our language, on the Pair ral Office; and must be an inestimable acqui

ition to every preacher's library.
CONDITIONS.—This work will be somely printed on fine paper with a good type and will be comprised in one volume octave 400 pages at least 400 pages at least.

The price to subscribers will be Two dollar in boards, and Two dollars and twenty in cents bound, payable on delivery.

Those, who subscribe for sive copies or election five subscribers and become responsible for payable and become responsible for payables. for payment, shall be entitled to a sixth col

Persons holding subscription papers are quested to return them soon, as the work intended to be put to press without delay, a segment of the segment of adequate encouragement shall be obtained

Contents of the Panoplist for April, 18 MISCELLANEOUS. On the Preaching of Whitfield.
On Social Libraries.
Sketch of a plan far instructing the Indian Letter of Piny to Trajan. REVIEW. Review of the Unitarian Controversy.

Religious Intelligence. urnal of Abdool Messee. Important State Papers.
Remarks on the Holy League.
Second Quarterly Circular of the Prodent committee of the American Board of Commitnees for Foreign Missions.
Bevivals of Religion.